WASHINGTON CITY

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1864.

The following members of Congress arrived yesterday Hon. William Barksdale, of Mississippi; Hon. D. J. Bailey and Hon. E. W. Chastain, of Georgia; Hon. G. A. Simmons, Hon. J. J. Taylor, Hon. E. B. Morgan, and Hon. Mr. Teller, (successor to Hon. Gilbert Dean,) of New York;
Hon. Moses B. Corwin, Hon. George Bliss, and Hon. W. R.
Sapp, of Ohio; Hon. J. C. Allen and Hon. Richard Yates,
through the agency of which they would be as much at
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through the agency of which they would be for eleaving home as to whether he would be a candidate of Illinois; Hon. John Dick, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Hon. John G. Davis, and Hon. Norman Eddy, of Indiana; Hon. Samuel C. Crocker, Hon. S. H. Walley, Hon. A. De Witt, and Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Massachusetts; Hon'T. S. Bocock, of Virginia; Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. William Murray, Hon. B. Pringle, Hon. S. G. Haven, and Hon. D. T. Jones, of New York; Hon. Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire; Hon. Edward Ball, Hon. H. A. Edmondson, of Virginia; Hon. James J. Lindley, of Missouri; Hon, G. R. Riddle, of Delaware; Hon, Charles Ready, of Tennessee; Hon. M. C. Trout, Hon. John Robbins, jr., Hon. H. B. Wright, Hon. Ner Middleswarth, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. O. S. Seymour, of Connecticut.

The following senators have arrived: Hon, Messrs, Cass, Sumner, Seward, Rockwell, George W. Jones, James, and

Orders for the President's message, in pamphlet form will be received at this office. The same will be ready for delivery immediately after its presentation to Congress.

A report reached us just as we were going to press that the Hon. Henry A. Wise had been nominated for governor by the democratic State convention of Virginia.

FUSION.

Is the whig party merged in the incongruous medley of abolitionism, free-soilism, know-nothingism, &c., &c., &c., ad infinitum, or are they all absorbed in the whig party Is whiggery the great menstruum in which they are to be fused and amalgamated into one harmonious mixture? Time only can unravel the mystery. It will be disclosed when they come to act together in the legislatures of those States where they have acquired the ascendency.

All experience proves that fusion in politics is but an permanent action in political parties that is not based on great fundamental principles recognised by all, or at least a vast majority, of their members. We may be told that mankind are governed by their interests, and are not disposed to deny that, as a general rule, this position is not far from the truth; but the different members of a community, or a State, or a confederation, have different interests; and it rarely happens that they can be brought to act in concert by the force of this bond alone. They require a common consent, and this can only be found in a general communion of opinion and principles having a noble origin than mere sordid personal interests

Ambitious leaders, or those who aspire to lead, may b exclusively, or partially, governed by interested motives but the great masses of the people neither covet nor aspir to public honors or public offices. They are impelled by certain fixed principles in their political action, and, though often misled, always believe themselves right. If not wise, they are honest in their convictions, and if deceived soon come to their senses. If, therefore, we are not greatly mistaken, the late triumph of that incongruous medley, that undisciplined combination of isms, which is now nicknamed the whig party, in Pennsylvania and some other States that have heretofore rallied under the stripes and stars of democracy, will speedily lead to a defeat more decisive and disastrous than that brought on it by the almos treasonable course of the old federal party during the late war with England, which forced it to the expedient of seeking shelter under an alias to hide its delinouencie and perpetrate new offences. This boasted victory is worse than that of Pyrrhus, and will not even require another to undo them.

It is impossible such a combination can long hold to gether. It is more unnatural than that of England, France and Turkey. It is composed of moral antipathies quite as repellant as chemical ones, which are forbidden to amalgamate by an inflexible law of nature. You cannot mix oil and vinegar even in politics. We, therefore, confidently predict that this fusion of factions will speedily end in utter confusion. If they attempt to ingraft their heteroge neous principles on the legislation of the States or the general government, the common sense of the whole country will rise in mass and scatter the fragments of their differen factions to the winds; and if they do not make the attemp the disappointed enthusiasts, of every grade and color of fanaticism, will fly off in a tangent, and each again set up for itself to perish in its own individual insignificance crats as we are, we almost regret the depth into which the old federal party has fallen. Previous to the late war with England it was a respectable party, under the conduct of distinguished leaders, identified with certain great principles which they were neither afraid nor ashamed to avow It marched up boldly to the attack under its own banner wore its own proper uniform, and scorned any disguise The contests between the federalists and democrats were for principles as well as power, and, instead of undermin ing, gave additional stability to the temple of freedom.

But in an evil hour, and misled by evil counsel, the federal leaders took sides with the enemy against their country and their country never forgave them. Since then that party has rapidly descended. It changed its name without change ing its principles; or if it changed them at all, it was only to adopt others, until, at last, and at this very moment, is reduced to the deplorable necessity of following the ex ample of the petty Italian princes of the middle ages, and calling to its aid the "free companions," who paid no regard either to the rights of individuals, the beace of society, or the laws of the land. It has invoked to its assistance the gorgon of fanaticism in all its varieties. It has appealed to every obliquity of the human mind, every excess of the passions, and every perversion of reason in one vast final effort. We have now only to wait for its inevi-

table overthrow

"THE COWARDLY TURKS." If anything connected with the bloody tragedy of Se bastopol could be ridiculous, it would be the language of British letter-writers and public journals applied to the Turkish soldiers who deserted their guns in the late attack of the Russians on the batteries of the allied forces They are called "the cowardly Turks," are stigmatised by every epithet of opprobrium, and their conduct at Silistria and in other encounters with the Russians when defending their own positions, bitterly contrasted with that before

Now, the whole history of the Moslems proves they ar no cowards. From first to last-from the Crusades to the later wars with Hungary, Germany, and Russia-they have proved equally brave with the bravest of their competitors. On all these occasions they have believed themselves fighting in defence of their religion, and their Prophet has assured them that those who die in such a boly cause will be at once placed in full possession of all the sensual delights of the Mahomedan Paradise. It mot likely that they would shrink from encountering a death which they were assured directly led to eternal bliss. Accordingly, there is no race of men, not even our Indians, who meet death with greater composure than the Moslems, whether it comes in the shape of the bow-string of the Sultan, or a bullet on the field of battle where they believe themselves fighting in de-

comprehend. They were fighting under the flag of the organization.

Crescent, in defence of their own soil, and the scribes of he allied powers have unsparingly celebrated their gallantry in the most enthusiastic terms. During all this period the allied powers stood looking on without offering their representative, whose ability, integrity, and strict devotion aid, when it was most wanted. They were employed in to democratic principles have stood the test of fourteen fortifying the towns on the European side of the sea of years' service; Marmosa and the Dardanelles; in occupying them with their troops; in virtually taking possession of Constantithe mercy of the allied powers, in the event of their success, as they would have been at the mercy of Russia without their protection.

What is now the position of the Ottoman empire? The Danubian principalities, instead of being in the joint occupation of Russia and Turkey, according to treaty, are now been fourteen years in Congress—how faithfully and satisfactorily to his constituents the increased vote received at much the ancient enemies of the Turks as are the Russians. J. L. Taylor, and Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Hon. Their presence effectually paralyzes the operations of Omer Pasha, as is evident from his late inactivity; and at this joyed a more unbounded confidence from his constituents, moment it is a mooted point whether the Austrian army is there as the cat's-paw of Russia, or as one of the protecting powers watching over the "integrity of the Ottoman pire."

On the other hand, the Mussulman sees himself called from the defence of his fireside, as it were, to a distant region which long since passed from the dominion of the Sultan, there to fight, not for the Crescent, but the Cross, under a banner which he has long considered not only hostile, but the emblem of that infidelity which his religion teaches him equally to abhor and despise. And for what purpose is all this? To gain possession of a maritime station-not for him or for his benefit, but to be occupied, if such a thing be possible, by those in whose hands it may be made more dangerous to the independence of the Ottoman empire than if held by Russia.

It is under such a hanner, in such company, and for such objects, the Mussulman is expected to fight; and if he fails to exhibit his usual ardor when battling in defence of his country and his religion, he is branded with every epithet of contempt and obloquy. The truth is, the eyes of the Mussulman begin to be opened to the true position of the empire, which, in point of fact, is placed between hawk and buzzard. They begin to see that, whichever party prevails, they will be the scape-goats, and that whoever dances they his country and his religion, he is branded with every epithey will be the scape-goats, and that whoever dances they ders that no person or persons that were of the crew other name for confusion. There can be no consistent or must pay the piper. At this moment they doubtless be- the late steamship Arctic were to be employed on any of the lieve they are sacrificing themselves before Sebastopol, not in defence of the religion of the Prophet, or the rights of in defence of the religion of the Prophet, or the rights of his representative, but of those who, instead of protecting, remarked that his (Mr. Dorian's) case might be an excepare now in fact calling on them for protection. Is it any wonder, then, that under all these circumstances the Turks should have fought so bravely on the Danube, and run away at Sebastopol? In one case, if they fell, they were sure of Paradise; in the other, their Prophet has assured them of eternal pedition.

BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

One of the incidents in the last great battle of which have an account between the well-matched bostile armies before Sebastopol is described as follows by the correspond

ent of the London Times : "As the Russian cavairy on the left of their line crown the hill, across the valley they perceive the Highlanders drawn up at the distance of some half mile, calmly waiting their apfrom the rear, till they have a body of some 1,500 men Dorian a certificate of good conduct, unless he would procure along the ridge—lancers, dragoons, and hussars. Then a letter from Capt. Luce to that effect—my father remarking The cavalry who have been pursuing the Turks on the right was from his own statement. What statements Mr. Do are coming up to the ridge beneath us, which conceals our rian may have made other than those made by him in my avalry from view. The heavy brigade in advance is drawn father's office, I know not; but this fact I do know, that up in two columns. The first column consists of the Scots Grays and of their old companions in glory, the Enniskillens; the 2d of the 4th royal Irish, of the 5th dragoon the late steamship Arctic. I believe the Collins Company guards, and of the 1st royal dragoons. The light cavalry origade is on their left, in two divisions also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon-bursts one can hear the uning of bits and the clink of sabres in the valley below. The Russians on their left drew breath for a moment, and he has been paid his wages in full, and has also received, by then in one grand line dashed at the Highlanders. The ground directions of my father, \$50, and who also ordered his tailor's flies beneath their horses' feet. Gathering speed at every tride, they dash on toward that thin red streak, topp with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a rolling volley Minie musketry. The distance is too great. The Russians are not checked, but still sweep onward with the whole force of horse and man, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel ooo. Certain articles in the cutton of State and the state of the charging Mr. Hall with the perpetration of a foul and discarme. 'Bravo, Highlanders! well done,' shouted the excited spectators. But events thicken. The Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten; men scarcely have a the suit. Here we have a commencement of the production formation to receive that tide of horsemen. 'No,' said Sir Colin Campbell, 'I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!' the ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of these Muscovite

This achievement on the part of Sir Colin Campbell and titled to the distinction of special commendation in general orders as follows :

General Orders. HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 29, 1854.

[NO. 1.]
The commander of the forces feels deeply indebted to Maor General Sir Colin Campbell for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaklava on the 25th in stant, and he has great pleasure in publishing to the arm; the brilliant manner in which the 93d Highlanders, under hi able direction, repulsed the enemy's cavalry. The Major General had such confidence in this distinguished regim that he was satisfied that it should receive the charge i and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

By order:

J. B. B. ESTCOURT, A. G. gallantry and success of Sir Colin Campbell in thus re- ly in Lehman and Hanover. The holy apos ceiving in line and repeiling a charge of cavalry-a feat of structed by their Divine Master to preach the Gospel. This arms which richly deserved the mention of it in orders was the mandate of God on earth. Oh! how has the holy made by Lord Raglan. There is, indeed, no braver and calling been perverted! Instead of the Gospel and Christ better officer than Sir Colin Campbell in the British or any other service.

But the journals err in assuming, as some of them do. of Buena Vista gives an account of a precisely similar

"We had proceeded but a short distance when I saw arge body of cavalry debouch from his cover on the left the position from which we had retired, and advance rapidly upon us. The Mississippi regiment was filed to the right, and fronted in line across the plain; the Indiana regiment vas formed on the bank of the ravine, in advance of our right

"The enemy, who was now seen to be a body of richly-aparisoned lancers, came forward rapidly and in beautiful order—the files and ranks so closed as to look like a mass of men and horses. Perfect silence and the greatest steadiness prevailed in both lines of our troops as they stood at shouldered arms awaiting an attack. Confident of success, and anxious to obtain the full advantage of a cross-fire at a short distance, I repeatedly called to the men not to shoot.

destructive that the mass yielded to the blow, and the sur

The officer of the American army who with such unprewhich he himself commanded was, it is well known, the and strictures of the press, that follow other politicians present Secretary of War, Col. Jefferson Davis.

The Mississippi Free Trader, conducted by Edward This was the case when defending the banks of the Dan- Picket, jr., esq., is one of the ablest democratic papers of the ube on their own frontier -a position they could perfectly day, and contends with great force against the new secret

HON. G. W. JONES

The Lincoln (Tennessee) Journal pays served compliment to a most faithful, efficient, and capable

" Mr. Jones left home on last Monday for the seat of gov ernment, via the southern route. His many personal friends in Washington will be pleased to see him in the enjoyment of for re-election, we understand Mr. Jones has uniformly said that he expected to be a candidate at the proper time, unless something should intervene to satisfy him that a majority of the district desire some other gentleman to represent them; in that event he will not obtrude his name upon them.

"Mr. Jones, at the close of his present term, will hav eding election testifies.

"We risk nothing in making the assertion that no man ha applied himself more exclusively to his public duties, or en than Mr. Jones; and we venture to say, at no time during his long career has the service of men of known patriotism, un-bending integrity, and sound discriminating judgment, been more required than in the next Congress; and at no time have the people of this district, so far as we have any information, expressed a greater desire to retain Mr. Jones in ext. But our remers are well awar ess than in the r of all this, and we need not amplify upon the subject further

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

The Columbus Enquirer of the 23d ultimo says: "The numerous friends of this gentleman will be gratified o learn that he has entirely recovered from his late illness, him in our city last week. He left for his esidence on Monday morning last,"

THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

As a matter of justice to Mr. E. K. Collins, we make room for the following letter from his son. It is in reply to a statement recently put forth by Mr. Dorian, late of the

I wish to make to you a few remarks relative to Mr that Mr. Dorian made himself known to my father, who then tion. With regard to the statement in Mr. Dorian's letter to the father of young Holland, in regard to the wines and liquors, and to which he says Capt. Luce took exceptions. I have from Capt. Luce's own lips what passed between Mr. Do-rian and himself, viz: That the public had from his (Mr. D.'s) statement formed the opinion that the ship was in the hands of the passengers, and that he should have known than to make such a report, knowing as he did that he (Capt. Luce) had, upon learning that the firemen had broken into the store-room containing liquor, ordered the store-keeper to destroy all liquor on board of the ship—a very necessary precaution, I think you will agree with me. How Mr. Dorian could show or see that the bar was broken open, I cannot understand, as he stated to me that he did not leave the deck after the accident or collision took place They halt, and squadron after squadron flies up bally answered by my father, that he could not then give Mr echelon in two bodies, with another in reserve. that the only evidence he had of his having done his dutmy father is not afraid of the public knowing any correct statements that may be made by any of the survivors from have a right to instruct their agents to employ when they may think proper; and one fact I beg leave to in relation to the much-abused Mr. Dorian, that he shipped or board the Arctic to go the voyage as third officer, and that he has been paid his wages in full, and has also received, by bill of \$90 to be paid and charged to his private account.

Your obedient servant, JOHN COLLINS, Ja.

From the Luzerne Union THE POLITICAL CLERGY.

We see in our exchanges that the Rev. Robert B. Hall, Plymouth, who is the know-nothing congressman elect from the first district in Massachusetts, has commenced breathless suspense every one waits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock; but ere they came within 150 yards another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle and corr of the New Bedford Mercury. Damages laid at \$20,-000. Certain articles in the edition of Saturday, the 11th, at to think of this fact that the 93d never altered their of the unwholesome fruits that must result from the cler-

'No,' said Sir while to form
These clerical political lists.
These clerical politicians claim much more con than any other of our fellow-citizens, and deny the press mously, in our opinion) demand this or that, or remonstrate against this act or the other, in the name of the Almighty his Highlanders was deemed so gallant a one as to be en- God; and no other citizen or editor has a right to ques tion their views, or ask why do ye so. No, indeed, this is infidelity; you must bow in humble submission, and without a murmur, or be banished beyond the pale of hope by a single snort from the nostrils of one of these political di

We would ask, What has the Church gained by descendng into the political ring? Have its minister; added to the cause of their Master by degrading themselves as elecioncerers at the political hustings? Have they built up the Church and its holy mission by combatting with politicians, and hugging with outstretched arms the slavering inebriate in his cups, and persuading his addled senses that he was serving God and his country by opposing every man who was not born here? We have heard most disgusting details of the course of reverend gentlemen on the We concur with the British journals in applauding the day of election at different polls in this county, particular its neighboring islands. man of God have become the works of the artful dema-

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred selves, and who will revere—aye, even respect the Church? course they have served their Master.

is a want of fitness and decorum in this which is alike unclergy for the political course they have lately pursued.

Dalton. Ga., is reported to have failed

For the Union -LIGHT-DRAUGHT WAR-NEUTRALITY. STEAMERS-THEIR ADAPTABILITY TO OUR NA-

TIONAL DEFENCE. Se vis pacem, para bello," is a trite but truthful adage, which applies to nations as well as to individuals. The power for retaliation or for stern resistance among the former as among the latter prevents aggression and forestalls insult. That the feebleness of our navy is such as to invite both is admitted on all sides. Among other patrioti oresses, the Philadelphia North American had, some days ice, a forcible editorial on the necessity of providing for our national defence, if we would be respected, adducing no less an authority than that of the "Father of his Cour try," whose apostolic word has warned us, on more than occasion, that a rank is due to us among the nation which will be withheld by an exhibition of weakness

But were we wanting in the teachings of his wisdom, the ccurrences of the few past weeks would show us that a spirit is abroad among powerful alliances that broods n good to the safety and the welfare of our country, an which waits with an impatience undisguisedly repres but for a favorable opportunity to break forth in overt and Clarendon has already intimated that lecided acts. Lord the purposes of the Anglo-French alliance look to the estern as well as to the eastern hemisphere. The London Herald has told us recently that grasping America would made to crawl back into her shell by the combined uadrons of England and France; and even the cautic ouis Napoleon can, at this period of his entanglement, find such wolf and lamb-like causes for complaint against the overnment of the United States as the acts of Mr. Dillor for the invasion of Sonora, and the address of Mr. San ders, a private citizen, to the liberals of France. When the water is thus made to "run up stream," their ships may no be long in running down our commerce, or in striking at that most vital point of the confederacy, the straits Florida.

We would have peace-nay, more, we want it. Through eace we conquer. We conquer with the olive held in th ands of our commerce, extending East and West, to fold the world. We conquer wealth and power with genius and enterprise, and our institutions conquer for us the 'God-speed" of the nations, and the hearts, and, with the nearts, the hearths of the oppressed around us. But we shall have no peace, unless we can command it. We cannot crave it, as a very few of our presses would feel disposed to do We must buckle on the shield while the sword is yet unsheathed, and in the scabbard it may remain. Assuming then, that we must arm to some extent to ward off the ne essity of having to arm on a gigantic scale, I will attemp o throw out such suggestions as the observation of pass ng events has prompted me to venture, soliciting indulgence for my errors on the plea of my intentions. We annot, in time of peace, incur the cost of an armamen which would run up by scores of millions our national ndebtedness; but we can, without great sacrifice, hold our own upon this continent. We should first guard gates, our roadsteads, extensive bays and inlets our shallow coasts. We should, furthermore, provide for the protection of our isthmian commerce, through and past our "mare clausum," the Gulf of Mexico : then let our clippers loose, if necessary, and our Ironsides. The recent perations of the allies have disclosed two facts: 1st, the imortance of the Minie rifle for various purposes of war; 2d. he adaptation of large shell-guns to light-draught steamer for warfare in shallow waters and intricate navigation. The War Department has lately introduced into the service, with ommendable forecast and professional spirit, the French rifle drill, which will probably lead to the adoption by our militia of the improved tactics for a weapon eminently flicient in the hands of our countrymen. What the Mini rifle is on land, the new light-draught war steamer is or he sea-with this peculiarity, that both require that self reliance and individual daring which are the character tics of our people. We have seen recently that the most owerful naval armament that the world has ever seen has tiled even to attempt a blow upon the Russian strongholds n the Baltic, and the allies have turned upon small steamers of six feet draught, aided by some floating batteries, to effect that which their superb first-rates of 131 guns have proved unable to perform. Well, our coast and our bays, ur sounds and inlets, our rivers, and, above all, the West ndia islands, with the banks of the Bahamaz, the reefs of Florida, the Alacranes, and the Colorados, all of a most ntricate navigation, afford a parallel to the Baltic, and present innumerable positions which the ships that form the pride of Europe would find untenable if a proper system of defence were adopted by us. I suggest, therefore, that, in addition to steam line-of-battle ships-of which we are almost in total want, and the necessity for which on the high seas, and for distant service, cannot be obviated by any other raft—we construct vessels propelled by steam, of from four to six feet draught, mounting each two of the heavies: olumbiads which they can be made to carry, and in uch numbers as the foresight of Congress may determine ad the probable danger to our commerce render necessary To make their utility plain, let us suppose that a powerful flect of the enemy were sent to the straits of Florida to cuoff our communications with the several isthmuses, block up our immense exports from the Mississippi, stop consting trade between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexco, and menace our southern borders with depredation, o with a descent of Cuba and Jamaica blacks. Could suc a fleet long live in the vicinity of two, five, or ten hundred light-draught steam vessels, carrying 10 or 11-inch columbiads, and manned by the Paul Joneses and Decaturs who Finding a convenient retreat at Key West, the Tortugas, the innumerable keys of Cuba, her shallow souther coast, the Bahamas, the reefs of Florida, the Alacranes and Colorados, when over-matched, they would make dash the moment an opportunity presented itself of exhibit ing their prowess.

It is true that at close quarters large vessels-of-wa would have over these craft the advantage of high bulwarks. They are, however, not intended for such service out for attacking them at a long range, and from those shallow waters in which the positions I have mentioned so much abound. It is also true that an equal number of line-of-battle ships of ours would dispose in all probability, if we judge of the future by the past, of any fleet the enemy might send across the Atlantic; but when would they built? Very late, if ever-too late to answer the purposes that a less costly and more wieldy armament would almost instantly effect—the rigid police of our coasts and of

It is well known that a shell, striking near the water ne, may sink a 100-gun ship. This simple fact at once shows the formidable character of such an armament for coast defence, especially for such coasts as those of our outhern States, so deficient in deep harbors, or for those the churches, for political discussion. The works of the of the West Indies, where, although there are good harbors, there are also good banks and sounds, and numerous reefs

steam "gun vessels I have mentioned would prove in ou hands either American rifles or Thessalian can

Having diffidently ventured these remarks-for I am n rroneous, or improve what may deserve of it. Their patriotism, no one can doubt, will do the rest.

From the Columbus Statesman and Dec REVIEW OF DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL POLICY-

There are very striking points of difference between the onetary revulsion that commenced in 1836 and that which has now suspended the business life of the country Then, the federal and State governments were involved the general wreck-the former suddenly becoming bankrupt, although having millions of paper money in its

Now, the general and State governments are unembas assed—the credit and resources of both being ample for

ny crisis of peace or war which may happen.

The debts of the States were then nearly as large ow, their credit was entirely prostrate; and, in addition they had upon their hands gigantic schemes of interna rovements just commenced.

There are now no embarrassments or burdens by th federal or State governments that are felt by the people. Democratic policy has accomplished this. The States have entirely divorced themselves from all internal-improvement schemes; and railroad corporations, stimulated, in many instances, to embark in wild and utopian projects by in udicious and unconstitutional grants of the public do main, and counties, cities, &c., are now alone the sufferers from a tempest which, from 1837 to 1842, involved the State governments, and drove them to the very brink of

In 1837 the treasury of the United States broke down with its coffers full of bank rags, and the government was ompelled to resort to the miserable expedient of issuing shin-plasters, in the form of treasury notes, to maintain it existence. In 1854 it has vaults of its own, and they are filled with ample cash means to meet promptly every de

The aggregate indebtedness, however, on account of railad improvements, is now much greater than in 1837, for the canal, slack-water, and turnpike improvements of that We have no data by which to estimate the amount of this indebtedness, but do not hesitate to say that in Ohio the debts of counties, cities, and even recently-or ganized wilderness townships in swamps only fit to be in habited by wild cat banks, cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars. And not a dollar of this immense in-debtedness has been authorized by laws passed since the adoption of the present constitution. This legacy of county and municipal debt is among the lees of the old whig regime, which was about the last bequest of the whigs under the old constitution. This financial tempes painfully destructive, but all interests would ha yielded to the blast had it not been for the foresight and good sense of the democracy of the States of Ohio and Indiana, in crushing out this system of stock subscrip

tions by interdicts in their new organic laws. The present constitution of Ohio limits the public debt; uts off plunder-laws by prohibiting the State from becoming a stockholder in any company or association formed for any purpose whatever; prevents the assumption by the State of these debts of counties, cities, &c., and in hibits the general assembly from authorizing any county, city, &c., by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to come a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever. The constitution of Indiana, adopted by the democracy of that State in the same year, we believe, centains similar restraints. These provisions, it will be remembered, were assailed by the vhigs, and what they then predicted as the source of ruin and the arrest of all public improvement will prove the salvation of these States. Had these constitu been defeated, and whig policy prevailed, this system of stock subscriptions by the local governments would have continued, piling up debts beyond the power of the enumeration table to reach, and which would have been used as a basis for FREE BANKING-and now, on the first approach of the present storm, the banks would all have been in ruins, and county, city, town, and township governments of the State would have been hurried into the abyss of bankruptcy and wholesale repudiation. No honest man of sane mind will gainsay this proposition

It is this railroad mania which has crowded the syste far in advance of the wants of the country, which ha millions of money in unproductive schemes, and which is now in the market, competing with the current businof the State, offering ruinous rates for money, thereby ag gravating and prolonging the existing monetary troubles The managers of multitudes of railroad schemes have it now in their power to save themselves from hopeless bankruptcy, and afford substantial relief to the country, by postoning the prosecution of their projects until the wants of commerce and more propitions times shall call for their completion. Urging forward unfinished and unproductive schemes at a time like this, when the rates of money and labor are so high, and when the collection of stock subcriptions from individuals is so diffcult, has a poweral tendency to prolong existing embarrassments.

Mr. Van Buren, in his message to the extra se sion of Congress, estimated the amount of gold and silver in the country at \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000. Now the annal productions of the California gold mines exceed the entire amount then in the country. The annual products the California

gen as follows:

Thus we have as a basis to check the force of the pres ure of 1854 an annual supply from a State which, the proposition to acquire it was first proposed by a dem-ocratic administration, was declared by whiggery as a desrt waste, "not worth a dollar." In addition to this source of wealth, the foreign immigration has been unprecedented within the last year, and has added immensely to the wealth of the country. To porsue the parallel further would make this article of unreadable length. We shall re-sume the subject again, and only add here that the elements of nar onal wealth exist in too profuse abundance to permit us to believe that the present difficulties are to be of long duration. Bank and railroad bubbles will have their end, but the legitimate business interests of the country will within a few weeks have seen their darkest hour.

> From the Port Gibson (Miss) Reveille STATE-RIGHTS MEN OF THE NORTH.

Notwithstanding the fact that northern politicians, generally, are hostile to the institution of slavery in the against all the disasters of the present hour, necessary to gogue. We could hope that, for the sake of religion, the and keys, with the most entangled navigation, inaccessible South, still it is not to be denied that there are some hon- insure a renewed position of which every patriot must be that it is without parallel in our day. The following extract from the public documents connected with the battle and not so much to their temporal.

South, still it is without parallel in our day. The following extract from the public documents connected with the battle and not so much to their temporal.

South, still it is not to december that it is without parallel in our day. The following extract from the public documents connected with the battle and not so much to their temporal.

South, still it is not to december that they can be constructed in North who, though taught from childhood to believe, as the annals of democracy. That our party, as a national following the constructed in North who, though taught from childhood to believe, as one month to any extent, in all paris of the United they do now conscientiously believe, that slavery is a organization, will do this, let no man doubt. That the and fifty-four we can date the commencement of disasters States. They would float down the Ohio and the moral, social, and political evil, nevertheless regard it as a fragmentary and disjointed opposition to the administration. States. They would float down the Ohio and the moral, social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral, social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral, social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral, social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and spring form every question of purely local concern, to be decided upon by tion will fall before a united attack, let no man doubt evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social, and political evil, nevertheeless regard it as a moral social evil, ne each State for itself. True they are opposed to it, and Their end shall surely come. their armament being greater and their draught less than would vote against its introduction in the States where In the political history of the country it is the first time that of the enemy, they would inflict injury oftener than they reside; but they are not disposed to take away the the clergy have entered the arena of politics. It is the first they would receive it. Their fire being a fleur d'esu, would constitutional right of every sovereign State to settle the time the religious press has taken up the political cross. make sad havoe in the hulls of their antagonists, while question, and bear the responsibility of the "wrong" for was formed on the bank of the ravine, in advance of our right flank, by which a re-entering angle was presented to the end would scarcely present a target for their broadsides. Itself. They know this is a right guarantied to every State they would scarcely present a target for their broadsides. Itself. They know this is a right guarantied to every State they would scarcely present a target for their broadsides. Itself. They know this is a right guarantied to every State they would scarcely present a target for their broadsides. In a naval combat the fire of 50 or 100 such gun-boats, by the federal constitution. Although opposed to the end of Col. George Baylor, of Augusta, chairman; Win. F. Concentrated upon the advanced ship of the enemy's squad-principle of slavery as an abstract on proposed to the concentrated upon the advanced ship of the enemy's squad-principle of slavery as an abstract on the first of their broadsides. In a naval combat the first of Col. George Baylor, of Augusta, chairman; Win. F. Ritchie and Robert W. Hughes secretaries. A committee ron, would sink her before she could bring more than her chase guns to bear upon them. In support of a fort, or overtopping works, they might often answer as a water or flanking battery, and in the attack of fortresses they could take a position inaccessible to larger ships. For the transportation of an army from one point of the coast to another, or from the continent to any of the neighboring islands, We do not deny the clergy the right to vote. We are chase guns to bear upon them. In support of a fort, or us in our constitutional rights as States. This is all the pleased to see this high privilege fully exercised; but we do overtopping works, they might often answer as a water or friendship we ask of them. As Mr. Clay once said, we deny their right to descrate the pulpit with politics, and flanking battery, and in the attack of fortresses they could not have them plunge their hands in their bosoms take a position inaccessible to larger ships. For the transecoming and disgraceful. But the clergy have now en- or from the continent to any of the neighboring islands, and act for themselves, and we claim the same right. They tered the political field. We are proud to say there are they would be invaluable, as they could avoid or give bat- think slavery a moral and political evil; therefore they dis-"As the enemy approached, his speed regularly diminmed, until within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn bed, until within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn bed, until within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn bed, until within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn bed, until within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn between politicians; and, therefore, when we shall have become—politicians; and, therefore, when we shall be between them, not as what they profess to be, but what they be become—politicians; and, therefore, when we shall be become—politicians; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business; it is a best protection; all this with the speed, certainty, and region and action is none of our business. up to a walk and seemed about to halt. A few files fired without orders, and both lines instantly poured in a volley so have occasion to speak of them, they may not complain, ularity of steam navigation. They could be more easily right they enjoy under the constitution. Our decision and ularity of steam navigation. They could be more easily right they enjoy under the constitution. Our decision and ularity of steam navigation. for it is a result caused by their own imprudent conduct.

We see numbers of them have been candidates for office—
they have been elected; and they, in common with their tener than those of the latter. In fine, they are such as to tending simplicity thus describes the brilliant manacuvre brethren, must now look for the condemnation, censure, give us in the bands of our seamen, and at a very short no. The present administration takes this view of it. Senator tice, not only the perfect control of our shallow rivers. Douglas, of Illinois, and many others of the incorruptible through all parts of the State. The press, where it has spo-ken—and this is daily—condemns in unmeasured terms the islands contiguous to the continent. For other purposes this view of it. Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, and Messrs. steam line-of-battle ships and floating batteries, on the new Bright, Lane, Hendricks, and Pettit, of Indiana; William principle adopted by the English, would be indispensable. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; and Disney and Olds, of Ohio; REPORTED PAILURE.—The Cherokee Insurance Bank at These, however, would act as our Macedonian phalana, or, but the datached, as bold gladiator on the deep; but the err States, have been political martyrs to it.

From the Salem (Mass.) People's Advoc THE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION

There have always been two parties in this country-on eaman—upon the tide of public notice. It remains for the in favor of the constitution as a democratic republican ingenius of my adopted countrymen to correct what may be strument, and the other opposed to it. The former has sustained our institutions through all trying times, has shaped the policy of our government, has given character to the Union, and developed our capacity on the principles fur-nished by our fathers; the latter commenced its career of doubt and dissatisfaction, and want of confidence in our country and its destiny, as early as the first dawn of tree-dom here, and in some form or another it has continued in to the present time. The democratic party, which com enced its career in the earliest days of even our colonial existence, inspired the genius which made us a free nation, and found more an apostle than a prophet in the sagacion and democratic mind of Jefferson. This party exists today, and has retained all those characteristics sed in its origin, meeting its natural enemies with the same popular weapons, and, by its unwavering resolution and constitutional position, throwing confusion into even the temporary victories which crown its opponents. In the cissitudes of politics the wisest and best men may suffer from changes in popular sentiments. But the principle still lives; and that which is true and just, and devoted to the progress and hopes of man, outlasts, with perennial loom, all the storms which break over its head.

It is this party and this principle which are represented

by the administration of General Pierce. It is no time ow to talk about personal discontents and the fortune which attend the distribution of patronage. That question has sunk away before the great and important iss which hang around the administration, and depend upon its existence and success. It is important to see what shape the anti-democratic element in this country has as ned in its attack upon our party, and to ascertain it oossible, whether any departure from democratic principle n the part of the administration, has furnished cause for disaffection on the part of democrats, or any hope to our opponents that its policy will one day be reversed and repudiated. It is uppecessary in doing this to examine the measure

of the administration. They have been discussed in their

course with all the ingenuity of which friend and foe are

capable, and it is only necessary new to examine the char-

acter of the opposition which has sprung up around us. We contend that the administration has identified itself, in

very respect, with the spirit of that party of which we have spoken as devoted to the Union and the constitution and the cause of liberty; and that all opposition to it springs from the same source as has always furnished an onism to all our republican interests. It is remarkable that no party has sprung up controlled by an all-pervading principle in a steady and onward march agains the measures of the administration. There is no party in this whole Union, the same here and elsewhere. North and South, presenting a bold and united front against the democ racy, and presenting for the consideration of the people a policy which concerns the whole country, and imbodies any eccived or proposed doctrine of the constitution. The opposition to the administration (and this means, of course, op-position to the democratic party) is to be found chiefly in the northern States, and here and there with an individua at the South whose ambition far outrans his discretion A heterogeneous mass, deluded in one State by know nothingism, in another by temperance, in another by abo litionism, in all by madness and faction, has united in a common cause, not for a common principle, to break down the democracy. No point of administration policy furnishes these malcontents with a lasting issue. Do they hang all their hopes upon Nebraska as affording the mos vulnerable opportunity for assault? On this they are just as likely to be beaten as not. Do they condemn the foreign policy of the administration? The benefits which go with t are the strongest refutation of their argument. Do they attack the internal management of our government? Its conomy and integrity running through every department, its adherence to the constitution, manifested by the Executive are too evident to admit of any opportunity of rebuke from the people. It is not safe, therefore, for the coalition, this mixed assembly of disappointed and aspiring politicians, to rely on a single issue hitherto secured by them. Not on principle, not as a powerful and well-organized party, do our opponents stand, with their lines stretching from north to south, and across the continent, and their gallant officers as of old, armed to the teeth with weapons of statesman like argument and a determined national policy. No Clay marshals the South, no Webster the North, against the party in power. The might of our foes, which once shed ustre on our contests, is departed. And in the place of this party, once so great and powerful, once so strong in its representation of the anti-democratic sentiments of our country, once worthy of the consideration due a bold and gallant enemy, we have merely the fanaticism of those who are willing to listen to misrepresentation, and to beswept on those local passions which blind all who are governed by them to the great interests of our country. That party which we have spoken of as possessing the antagonism the genius of our government, and to true American de-mocracy, from its first dawn on this continent, stands now s the imbodiment of every fanatical and factious sentinent. The opponents of the administration, the mushcom growth of the know-nothings, the hot-house pro duction of abolitionists, the disorganized, sundered, dead remnants of whiggery, the few and straggling disappointed aspirants, devoid of common sentiment, bound y no common principle—these are the present enemies In their very magnitud f democracy. reakness. Behind them stands an array of hopes to be roken, aspirations to be disappointed, jealousies to be excited, which will one day rush in and scatter the hosts now flushed with victory. Bound by no higher motive than disappointment alone contains exelfish gratification plosive force enough to blow them to atoms. And this is ure to be their fate.

In the midst of all this "noise and confusion." demo rats have only to stand firm. The fragments which will ultimately seek a rallying point must find a party true to the constitution, devoted to the interests of the country neither anti-slavery nor pro-slavery, but cognizant of the rights secured to the States, and of the obligations existing in the constitution, and severely just in sustaining them They must find a party with principles as broad as the Union, securing to all interests the certainty of a powerful government and a dignified and respected national existence, true to all, equal in its blessings to all. In finding its old energy reduced to the condition of a faction, de stroved by its own inherited elements of disease, occupying that very ground to which its anti-republican nature entitled it, the democratic party also finds its responsibilities and duties increased. Now, more than ever, are fidelity to principle, devotion to the old cause which is worthy of such unwavering regard, confidence in the future, courage

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA,-The following despatch from Staunton gives the first day's pro-

ceedings of the convention :

a nomination for governor or lieutenant-governor unles a nomination for governor or lieutenant-governor unions the candidates receive a vote sufficient to represent a majority of the whole democratic vote of the State.

Mr. Garnett offered a substitute that it shall require a majority of all the votes cast to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and attorney general.

This was considered a triumph for Mr. Wise, his party eing the strongest in the convention.

Exciting times are expected to-day, and an effort will probably be made further to amend the rules by adopting

the two-thirds rule.

The democratic vote represented in the convention is

The whole vote of the party in the State is about 70,000. AN AUSTRALIAN THEATRE.—An iron theatre, ninety feet by forty, to be transported to Australia, is being built in